NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

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PASSED OVER THE VETO.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL A LAW. MORE THAN A TWO-THIRDS VOTE IN ITS FAVOR OBTAINED IN EACH HOUSE-HOW THIS RESULT WAS REACHED - SENATOR MILLER'S REASONS

FOR FAVORING THE BILL. The River and Harbor bill, as passed by the two Houses of Congress, was again taken up in the House yesterday and passed over the President's veto by a vote of 122 to 59. It was then sent to the Senate, where it received 41 affirmative and 16 negative votes. Some members had changed their opinions since the bili was originally acted upon, but the success of the friends of the bill was due to a system of pairing which was as effective as it was peculiar. Senator Miller, in conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent, claims that his support of the bill was praiseworthy, and that its chief defect is the meagreness of its appropriations.

ACTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-Yesterday no friend of the "Big Divide" enjoyed his dinner, and most of its friends passed an anxious and sleepless night. They were mad, defiant, dejected; and none of the little streams named in the River and Harbor bill is so thickly studded with mill-dams as their conversation was with dams of a very different sort. To-day all is changed with these patriots-appetite and goodhumor have returned together, and to-night every man will lie down to pleasant dreams unvexed by a

From the hour of adjournment yesterday until noon to-day the members of the House Committee on Commerce and their able lieutenants worked like beavers, coaxing, arguing, threatening; tailylists were conned, and every doubtful member was 'seen"; some who could not be won over were persuaded to absent themselves on the plea of slight

" I found that -- was sure to vote against us if he went to the Capitol, and so I managed to make him believe he had a stomach-ache," said the witty Horrof Michigan, in jubilant mood, this afternoon. Testy and unreflecting members were made to believe that the veto message was a personal insult which no self-respecting man could brook. There were shrewd manipulations and rearrangements of "pairs." For example, Mr. Cutts, of lowa, twho was absent, and who would have voted against the bill, was paired with Mr. Kenna, of West Virginia, one of its most ardent advocates. Mr. Carlisle was opposed to the bill, but it is said he had determined not to vote at all. He consented to have Mr. Kenna's pair transferred to him, and that gentleman was released. Messrs. Cassidy, Murch, Shultz and Prescott, who were opposed to the bill and who were present, were induced to pair with four of its friends who were absent. Probably none of these obliging gentlemen stopped to think that on this occasion his vote was worth exactly as much as two votes on the other side. Had these four pairs not been arranged since yesterday, and had Messrs, Cassidy, Murch, Shultz and Prescott voted, the President's veto would have been sustained and the job defeated.

The Commerce Committee had won over several members who only one week ago had voted against the last conference report. These gentlemen were Messis, Burrows, Clements, Dawes, Hatch, House. McMillan, Mills, Rice (Ohio), Ritchie, Simonton and Taylor-five Republicans and six Democrats. The result showed that had any two of these gentlemen voted against the bill the veto would have

Selfish considerations had everything to do with the passage of the bill. "We pulled every string," said Mr. Horr, of the Commerce Committee, to a Tribune correspondent this afternoon. "I had \$80,000 in the bill. How could I help voting for it " was the remark of another Western member. This kind of "string" was pulled with great, atthough not invariable, success by the friends of the

When the House assembled this morning considerable anxiety and some signs of trepidation were visible on the faces of the friends of the "divide," messengers hither and thither in hot haste, and more than one dicker for votes was openly arranged on the floor after the voting had begun. Alexander H Stephens, who is always brought out on great occasions like this, was rolled into the hall in good time. A haif hour passed in the usual morning routine, when Mr. Hoar whispered to Chairman Page, 'Now or never," and that gentleman-who was already on his feet-addressed the Speaker, and then with a nervous air crossed to the Democratic side for a last word with Randail Gibson, of Louisiana, He then returned to his place, and said that he was He then returned to his piace, and said that he was unanimously instructed by the Commerce Committee to move the passage of the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto. Mr. Kasson, who was on his feet immediately, tried to interpose a motion to refer the bill to the Commerce Committee, with instructions to report it back with a provise that no more than \$9,000,000 should be expended during the current fiscal year; but the Speaker was evidently inclined to do all in his power to promote the passage of the bull and his power to promote the passage of the bul, and recognized Mr. Page's demand for the previous

recognized Mr. Page's demand for the previous question.

A parliamentary skirmish consumed the next half-hour, the Speaker sustaining the friends of the bill at every point. He was ready to give them his vote also if necessary. Mr. Kasson asked Chairman Page if the usual hour's debate would be allowed after the previous question had been ordered, and that gentleman currily replied that it would not; that there had been quite enough talk already. Mr. Kasson's demand for the yeas and mays on the motion for the previous question was not sustained. The gag was merclessly applied and the voting at once began. It resulted 122 to 59—4 more than the necessary two-thirds.

A change of two votes from the affirmative to the

A change of two votes from the affirmative to the negative would have defeated the bill. Some members of the Commerce Committee say that they could have got more votes if they had needed them, but their actions during the roll call were not those could have got more votes if they had needed them, but their actions during the roli call were not those of men who possessed a serene confidence of victory. An analysis of the vote shows that of the Kepublicans present to-day about 66 per cent voted for the bill and 34 per cent against it; while of the Democrats present about 68 per cent voted for the bill and 32 per cent against it. Of the 122 affirmative votes 65 were cast by Kepublicans, and of the 59 negative votes 33 were cast by Kepublicans, and of the 59 negative votes 33 were cast by Kepublicans.

The bill reached the Senate at a quarter before 2 o'clock. Its friends had been actively at work from the time when the result of the vote in the House had been hearned, and Senators together with visiting members of the House gathered in little knots of three or four in the vacant space behind the chairs to discuss the situation. A canvass, taken just before the Clerk of the House made his appearance, gave the friends of the bill assurance that they would be able to carry the measure by the necessary two-thirds vote, and they determined to press if at once to a passage. Senator McMillan arose as soon as the announcement of the receipt of the bill was made from the Clerk's desk, and moved the postponement of the pending business. Some disposition to contest the point was shown by the opponents of the Kiver and Harbor bill, but they were overborne by the impetuosity of its friends; so much so that only two or three votees responded in the negative to the motion and no division was asked for.

The Clerk read the announcement of the action of the House and then proceeded to read the message

responded in the negative to the motion and no di-yision was asked for.

The Clerk read the announcement of the action of the House and then proceeded to read the message of the President. The reading concluded, voting by year and ways began at once, resulting in the pass-age of the bill over the President's veto by 41 to 16, as tellows:

as follows:

Feas-Aldrich, Allison, Anthony, Brown, Butler, Call, Camden, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Coke, Conger, Davis of West Virginia, Dawes, Farley, Ferry, George, Gorman, Grover, Hampton, Hoar, Jackson, Jonas, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, McDill, McMillan, Maxey, Muler of California, Miller of New-York, Fugh, Ransom, Saunders, Sawyer, Sherman Stater, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Williams, Windom—41.

Nays-Bayard, Blair, Cemeron of Pennsylvania, Davis of Lidnois, Frye, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Ingalis, Logan, Morrill, Pendicton, Piatt, Rollins, Saulsbury, Van Wyck—16.

A comparative analysis of the vote discloses the A comparative analysis of the vote discloses the following facts: Two Senators—Call, of Florida, and Jackson of Mississippi—both Democrats, who voted against the bill on its passage, changed to the affirmative to-day, Two Senators—Butler, of South Carolina, and Voornees, of Indiana—Democrats, who were absent without pairs when the bill passed, were present to-day, and voted in the affirmative. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Democrat, who was

paired with Senator Hill, of Georgia, on the passage of the bill, was absent to-day without a pair, and thus allowed Senator Beck. of Kentucky, Democrat, who voted against the bill upon its passage, to be paired with Senator Hill of Georgia. Senator Chilicott, of Colorado, Republican, who was paired on the passage of the bill with Senator Kellogy, transferred his pair to-day to Senator Groome of Maryland, who was absent, thus allowing Senator Kellogg to vote in the affirmative. Senator Plumb, of Kausas, Republican, who voted in the negative when the bill was passed, was paired to-day with Senator Fair, of Nevada, who was absent without a pair on the passage of the bill.

These were the only chauges which were designed

was absent without a pair on the passage of the bill.

These were the only changes which were designed to affect the result. There were several other pairs made in the usual way between Senators who were opposed and Senators who were in favor of the bill; the parties to these arrangements forgetting or ignoring the fact that where a two-thirds vote is necessary to the passage of a bill, a negative vote should be paired with two affirmatives in order to preserve the balance. Senator Logan called attention to this fact, but did not do so until after the vote had been taken and the result announced. Before the vote was taken, a rumor gained some currency, which probably has no foundation in fact. It was to the effect that the President had, upon consultation with the friends of the bill, satisfied,himself that it could be passed, his objections "to the contrary not withstanding." and that he had only decided to veto it after having received such information.

SENATOR MILLER'S VIEWS.

WHY HE VOTED FOR THE BILL-IMPORTANCE OF SPENDING LARGE SUMS ON IMPORTANT WORKS AND FINISHING THEM PROMPTLY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Miller, of New-York, made a statement of his position regarding the River and Harbor bill in a brief talk with a TRIBUNE correspondent, He said: "I always voted for the River and Harbor bill while I was in the House, though my district did not get a dollar out of it, and I vote for it now. I do not think the bill has had fair treatment in the public discus-The question is not, as it seems to me, is the bill a big one, but are the improvements necessary, and have we the money to pay for them. I have studied this bill with great care, as a member of the Commerce Committee, and I do not believe there is ten per cent of waste in the whole of it. When you can say that of an appropriation bill, you are doing very well. My only objection would be that not enough is expended on the large and important The bill might wisely be much larger than it is, if it was increased by more liberal appropriations for great and necessary improvements; but men in whose districts small improvements of much local interest are needed will not vote sums for large improvements of a National character without getting consideration for their own localities in re-turn. In that way a great many small items are brought into the bith.

turn. In that way a great many small items are brought into the bill.

"As a matter of policy it would be wiser if sufficient money were appropriated to carry forward great National works to speedy completion, taking them up in turn instead of dribbling out lifty or sixty thousand dollars a year for ten or fifteen years for some work, instead of closing it up in three or four. Any business man if he had a house to build would build it as rapidly as he could do it economically, and then he would be getting a return for his money. There are great works in this bill, like those in Yaquina Bay. Oregon, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, and at Baltimore. The true policy would be, instead of appropriating a handful of money for a long number of years to such works, to give the engineers all the money needed as fast as they could properly spend it; then we should get a prompt return from the outlay.

"I consider the River and Harbor bill one of

outlay. I consider the River and Harbor bill one of "I consider the River and Harbor bill one of great importance and benefit to the people of New-York, although the press and people of that eity are against it. One of the first things that follow the opening of a great harbor anywhere is the establishment of a line of steamers to New-York, thus developing its trade as well as that of the whole country. Besides the people of New-York, who have one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and who have done most of the work that is needed there, ought to be willing now to see other localities helped in some way. The French Government follows the policy I have spoken of, and spends very large sums in completing improvements rapidly instead of making a great many piecemeals."

THE VETO APPROVED BY BUSINESS MEN The following was sent to the President to-day:

The Inflowing was sent to the President to-day:

New-York, Aug. 2, 1882.

To Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States.

Sir: The undersigned, your fellow citizens of New-York, irrespective of party, desire to express their hearty appreciation of your veto to the River and Harbor bill and of the timely counsels which your message.

conveys.
John A. Stewart,
Wilham L. Jenkins,
Henry A. Onkley,
Prown Brothers & Co., Charles M. Fry. Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. Seligman. George C. Mageun,
H. M. Alexander,
Hatch & Foote,
John Munroe & Co.,
Frederick White,
Deck r. Howell & Co.,
Oliver W. Barnes,
John T. Aguew,

James B. Colgate, Robert Jaffray, Henry P. Marshall. John J. Cisco.
W. J. Nichols & Co.,
Edward F. Winslow,
Adams & McHarg,
John W. Ellis,
F. P. Olcott,
G. G. Hayen,
Laidlaw & Co.,
G. E. Taintor,
William C. Slieldon & Co.,
Howard Lapsley & Co.,
Fleiss & Hoy,
Edmund D. Randolph,
and many others.

and many others CHICAGO, Aug. 2.-The veto of the River and Harbor bill and the prompt action of the two Houses in passing it over the veto created considerable excitement here to-day. Before the action of Congress was known a large number of prominent usiness men and bankers sent a telegram to the President congratulating him on his firm and decided course in refusing his assent to the measure, which they regard as dangerous legislation. The following is the text of the dispatch:

CHESTER A. AETHUR, President, Washington, D. C:
We congratulate you on your velo of the River and
Harbor bill. Your action will discourage unauthorized
expenditure, check extravagant legislation and win the
approval of the country.
Lison Kelth, Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Ely Kelth.

C. B. Blair, F. F. Spencer, (of Hibbara & Spencer)

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

HARMONIZING THE PARTY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Aug. 2.-Another of the Pennsylvania "306" has been forced to take an office in order to do his share of harmonizing the party. Harrison Allen, who was nominated the other day for Marshal in Dakota, was a Grant delegate at Chicago, and was talked of for the appointment of United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, which was afterward given to James S. Rutan. A well-known Pennsylvania Republican, who has taken no part with the Independents, publicly or privately, said to-day that President Arthur had not made a single appointment of general importance in that State which Senator Cameron had not asked for. The only general appointment which was for. The only general appointment which was really satisfactory to the anti-Cameron element was that of J. P. Wickersham to be Minister to Denmark, and this Senator Cameron had joined in asking for. The reappointment of Mr. Eyster to be Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia was determined upon by Cameron only after the Independent revoit. Previous to that time he had intended to remove Eyster and put in one of his own men, and yet the President really seemed to think, this gentleman said, that he was harmonizing the party.

FLORAL TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CAMERON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 2,-A handsome floral auchor made its appearance on Senator Cameron's desk yesterday morning. The youthful Senator, who is never sentimental except when dispensing champagn to feilow Senators in a committee-room preparatory to a vote on a disputed post office, seemed a little uneasy, and the anchor soon disappeared. A great many asked themselves what it meant without getting any satisfactory answer. The idea that it was in some way symbolical of balm for a political toothache was rejected after mature reflection as contache was rejected after mature reflection as entirely illogical. A suggestion that it was sent in by some of the Senator's constituents, who supposed that his political obsequies must be in progress by this time, was thought to be an exhibition of levity on a very serious subject. The most natural inference seemed to be that it was sent by the representatives of the 201 Naval officers, to whom Mr. Cameron has recently rendered such conspicuous service.

asked consideration of an original bill to amend section poses. He explained that the bill was to meet a case where the widow of a pensioner after his death draws the pension in violation of law without revealing the fact of the death. The purpose was to make the child ren's pension date from the time at which the widow ceases to draw the pension; that is, from the time of in the meantime supported the children. The bill made another change in the law by providing that notorious and adulerous cohabitation by a widow shall terminate the pension. With these exceptions the existing statute was substantially reenacted. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, Mr. Platt added that the bill did not entail any additional expenditure for pensions.

sions.

The bill was considered and passed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the Senate to-day onsideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed and such rapid progress was made that the agreement made yesterday to reach a final vote was easily kept. A large number of amendments were offered in the Committee ternoon the bill was reported to the Senate and passed Among the items of appropriations made by the bill are one of \$35,000 for the purchas of the manuscript papers of Benjamin Franklin and the books, etc., of the Franklin collection belong ing to Henry Stevens, of London ; one of \$20,000 for the purchase of the original letters, letter-books and military maps of Count de Rochambeau, dating from 1786 made necessary by the bill reorganizing the letter-car motion of Mr. Hear, an amend was adopted empowering the Gov ment was adopted empowering the Governor of Utab Territory to appoint officers to fill vacancies in the Territory caused by a failure to elect successors to the present members. He had read a communication from the judges of the Territory setting forth that the offices of the registration officers having been vacated under the Edmunds law no registration had been made this year, and consequently the election fixed for this month could not be held. Trouble was apprehended from this failure to elect, especially as many of the present incumbents are understood to be polygomists and disqualified from holding office by the Edmunds law.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Washington, Aug. 2.—In the Senate to-day the House bill was pas-ed authorizing the leasing of salt springs in the Indian Territory, and the appropriation of the royalty therefrom to the Cherokee school fund. The House joint resolution for the printing of reports of the director of the geological survey was passed, the total number of copies authorized being 11,000. Mr-Lapham, of New-York, reported from the Committee of Poreign Relations, with amendments, the Senate bill au thorizing S. L. M. Barlow, Orazio Lugo, of New-York, and Albert G. Buzby and others of Pennsylvania, to construct a line of submarine cable between America and Europe ordered printed and recommitted. The Senate bill for public building at \$100,000, was passed. Mr. George introduced a bill appropriating \$200,000 to be expended under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission in the preservation and improvement of the harbor of Vicksburg; referred to the Commerce Committee. The Morgan resolution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a seleccommittee of five to consider the subject of heavy ord

committee of five to consider the subject of heavy ordnance and projectiles for the armament of the Navy and
sen const defences—the committee to sit during the vacution, to send for persons and papers, and to report at
the next session.

In the House the disagreement to the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill was insisted upon.
Messirs Roberon, Ketcham and Akins were appointed
conferces. A bill was passed granting a pension of \$37
a month to soldiers who nave lost an arm at the
shoulder. Joint resolutions were passed authorizing
Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigabee to receive a
decoration from the Government of Germany, and
Joseph R. Hawley, president of the Centennial Commission, to receive decorations from the Governments of
Spain and Japan. A bill was passed providing that
ciaims for the redomption of the 2-cent decumentary
stamps may be allowed by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Aug. 2.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Joseph W. Short to be Collector of Customs, district of Vicksburg, Miss. Josiah T. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys at Van-couver, W. T.

Fostmatters.—Richard Oakley at Monticello, N. Y.:
Mrs. Elizabeth Porter at Russeitville, Ky. Miss. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys at Van-

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1882.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims have rented the building No. 1,412 H-st. N. W., and will move into it next week. The House Committee on Appropriations discussed the

Anderson resolution proposing adjournment sine die on Priday next. It was finally decided to defer action until the Sundry Civil bill shall have been passed by the Sen-Applications for the new three per cent bonds have so

far not been as numerous as was expected. Up to noon to day 275 letters of notification of the surrender of ex-tended bonds had been received at the Treasury Depart-It is stated at the Treasury Department that the Gov ernment water-power property at Harpers Ferry wil not again be put up at public auction unless there is some assurance that a bid of \$25,000 would be made.

Colonel Brownlow, doorkeeper of the House of Repre sentatives, to-day appointed Sidney M. Robin New-York, to the position of Superintendent of the Folding room, made vacant by the resignation of Colone The Secretary of the Interior has decided, in a case

bmitted to him, that the Desert Land act requires mor than the mere conducting of water upon land to which title is sought. The pregation must be of a character to prepare the land thoroughly for the production of an The statement that Secretary Folger was to be trans

The statement has a screen of the statement of the Roman Mission in order to make room for ex-Senator Coukling as Secretary of the Treasury is characterized at the White House as "ridiculous in the extreme." A nomination for Minister at Rome will be sent to the Senate in a day or two.

Some time ago the Secretary of State received a note

the confact in Chill of Mr. Trescot. While the note was by no means as objectionable as reported at that time, its tone was not agreeable to this Government, and the Chilan Minister, upon a conficous request that he should do so, withdrew it.

The President has approved, among other acts the act regulating the carriage of passengers by sea; the act granting right of way for a railroad and tel egraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chick-asaw Indian Nations; the act incorporating the Oregon Short Line Railway Company in the Territories of Utah, Idano and Wyoming and the act amending sections 3 and 4 of the act of February 21, 1879, to fix the pay of

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

FATAL AFFRAY AT A CELEBRATION.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. Aug. 2.—At the maneipation Celebration, at Reiger's Grove, near the ity, yesterday, by a party of colored people, Franciscogan shot and wounded two men, and when he resisted rrest, was mortally wounded by a policeman.

arrest, was mortally wodnesd by a policiman.

ARREST OF TWO COUNTERFEITERS.

NEW-PHILADELPAIA, Aug. 2.—Two counterfeiters, father and sun, Wright by name, were arrested by United states officers at New Concertown yesterday. They carried on their trade under cover of a jewelry, guasmith and dental establishment. They were taken with the proofs upon them.

guinmith and dental establishment. They were taken with the proofs upon them.

A BRAKEMAN WANTONLY SHOT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Yesterday as a freight train was passing through Waiton, Ky., John Richy came out of a liquor store and fired two shots from a revolver at the conductor and two brakemen on the top of the caboose. One of the balls struck John R. Carson, a brakeman, in the head, inhibiting a fatal wound.

REFECTED AS A GAMBLING CLAIM.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 2.—Judge Cameron, in the Probate Court, to-day, rejected the claim of Smith B. Lightner, of the grain works of Chicago, against the estate of John Service. The claim was founded upon a promissory note of \$6,000, given in 1579 to secure the claimant against loss in a grain deal. The Court held that the claim was invalid, arising out of a gambling transaction in grain.

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DROWNED IN A FRESHET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.— By the floods in Mason County, Ky., on Limestone Creek, near Maysville, the cabin of a negro family was washed away. The man escaped, but his wife and mother were drowned and washed into the Obio River. On Lawrence Creek, two miles west of Maysville, a family named Boga, consisting of a man, wife, five children and the man's norder, had their house torn to atoms. The women and children were all drowned. Near Manchester, Ohio, the home of Richard Barnes was washed away. Barnes escaped but his family was drowned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 2.—The steamer themarie Captain Jenny, of the Old Dominton Line, while ATTEMPTING TO KILL HIS PATHER.

resentatives of the 201 Naval officers, to whom Mr. Cameron has recently rendered such conspicuous service.

Springffeld, Mass., Aug. 2.—Arthur H. Tanner, a farmer, of Monson, Mass., was arrested to-day for attempting to kill his father and their hired man.

A MINER'S VIOLENT DEATH.

Pottsville, Penn., Aug. 2.—John Chalson was instantly killed to-day at Lake Fidler Colliery by the breaking of a hoisting rope, which sent two wagons to the bottom of the slope.

FRIGHTENED BY ARABS.

BRITISH PICKETS DRIVEN BACK. COMPANY PLEE IN A PANIC BEFORE AN EGYPTIAN RECONNOISSANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Alexandria n the second edition of The Daily Telegraph, dated 9:20 a. m. to-day, says: "A scare took place last evening. There is a clump of trees on the Sweet Water Canal, about in the centre of the British line of outposts, which was guarded by a company of the 60th Rifles. Men were duly posted there last evening, and cautioned by Major-General Alison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute steadiness, and were ordered in the event of an attack in force to fall back in order on a barricaded house by the side of the canal. These instructions were, apparently, fully understood, and the General left the place satisfied.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of our outpost with infantry and cavalry. They had approached very rapidly and unobserved, and before our men had time to check their advance, they charged the clump of trees at a great pace. The Rifles fired a single volley, and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal. The outlook would seem to have been very defective and, worse still, the retreating troops neglected all the orders concerning a rallying point, and never stopped until they had reached the fortified water-works hill, about a mile distant. Four of the men even ran till they reached the camp, where they spread all sorts of ridiculous rumors, such as that they had lost all their comrades, had last seen Major Ward surrounded by the enemy, and similar nonsense. A company instantly moved forward to the bank of the canal. The enemy had apparently not followed the fugitives far, but had taken the rifles they had thrown away in their flight and secured their reserve of ammunition."

Another dispatch from Alexandria in the second edition of The Daily Telegraph says: "The scare of the company of rifles early in the morning, when they fled in a panic before an Egyptian reconnoissance, created a terribly indignant feeling throughout the British camp. The position they abandoned has been reoccupied; but it is clear that severe training in outpost duty will be required by some

A dispatch in the second edition of The Times gives the following account of the scare of the outpost of the 60th Rifles: "Fifty mounted Arabs attacked the outpost. They approached under cover of the embankment of the canal and had almost passed an advanced sentry before he observed them. He returned their fire, and then ran back unharmed to the picket. There was some sharp skirmishing, and a number of shots were exchanged. As it was impossible, owing to the darkness, to know the force of the enemy, the picket fell back to the pumping station, about 400 yards in the rear, and fired from there and succeeded in driving the enemy

fired from there and succeeded in driving the enemy off. Four companies of the 38th Regiment were sent to the pumping station, but the enemy had disappeared. They are supposed to have been Bedouins. A battalion of the 46th Regiment was sent to Ramleh this morning. It will occupy a commanding position near the sea."

A Renter dispatch says that the advance picket of the 60th Rifles consisted of only six men and a corporal. A dispatch to The Central News states that the men composing the fugitive picket have been placed under arrest.

LONDON, Ang. 3.—An official telegram from Alexandria says: "The left front of the picket guard was driven in by Arabi Pacha's cavalry on Wednesday morning. The picket maintained its position eighty yards in the rear of the original post. Firing continued for some time. Arabi's men withdrew, and the post was reoccupied. No casualty occurred."

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Arthur D.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Arthur D. Hayter, Junior Lord of the Freasury, said that the Government were without official information concerning the alleged misconduct of a company of the 60th Rifles who were guarding a post on the Sweet Water canal, but, according to private advices, the foremost picket, consisting of a corporal and six men, was attacked by a hundred Bedouins in the middle of the night. The picket retired, firing as it withdrew. There is no doubt, therefore, that the corporal and his six men did their duty and acted according to instructions.

THE PORTE'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2 .- Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, has sent another note to the Porte, insisting upon the issuance by the Porte of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pacha a rebel, and ating that otherwise the landing of the Turkish troops in Egypt cannot take place. He still hopes that a proclamation will be made before or at the moment of the arrival of the Turkish troops in Egypt. Nine vessels, with arms, ammunition, provisions and 1.800 troops will leave here on Thurs

day or Friday for Egypt.

At the sitting of the Conference to-day M. Onou, the Russian representative, and Said Pacha, the Turkish delegate, made declarations in behalf of their respective Governments. Lord Dufferin explained England's action at Alexandria. He said that the forts had been destroyed solely as a measure of defence, and that the steps which fol lowed were imposed by force majeure. England's sole object was to restore peace and order, to secure free navigation of the Canal, and to restore the authoof the Khedive. While reserving liberty of act

of the Khedive. While reserving liberty of action, events might reader it necessary for England to accept co-peration of any Power ready to give it. Lord Dufferm added: "We also accept the Suitan's friendly aid. We are glad to be relieved of the uncertainty regarding the real intention of the Suitan, caused by the decoration bestowed upon Arabi Pacha. We still require that a proclamation be issued supporting the authority of the Khedive and declaring Arabi Pacha a rebel."

The Ottoman plenipotentiaries made the follow-

The Ottoman plenipotentiaries made the following declaration: We have taken note of the communications of Lord Dufferin and of each member of the Cartain

ing declaration:

We have taken note of the communications of Lord Dufferin and of each member of the Conference.

Regarding the point that England is obliged to maintain troops in Egypt in consequence of the inaction of the Porce, the Ottoman representatives are of opinion that action on the part of the Sultan would be more practical and efficacious than action by England. The assertion of maction on the part of the Fortel's unfounded, as after the presentation of the Identical note the Porte a gread to take part in the Conference and to dispatch troops to Egypt.

Secondly—The resolution of the Porte to dispatch troops to Egypt was based upon the tenor of the identical note, and satisfied the Powers; but the attitude adopted by England methoridinating her acceptance of the arrival and cooperation of Turkish troops to the proclamation of Arabi Pacha as a recel is not in accordance with the satisfaction expressed by the Powers.

Thirdly—The Porte never declined the assistance of the Powers to maintain the status quo, which was proved by Turkey accepting the conditions of the identical note relating to the future of Egypt.

Fourthly—Regarding the Issue of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pacha a recel, the Porte hopes the Conference will approve of a proclamation being issued simultaneously with the presence of Ortoman troops in Egypt, in order to obtain an efficacious and practical result whenever disorders require the adoption of rigorous measures. As the proclamation is to explain the situation and to impecal a subject of the Sultan, who was decorated at a moment when manifesting idelity, it must derive its force from the immediate cooperation of Imperial troops, whose absence at the promingation would render the provisions of the proclamation bearrend of result and aggravate the present state of things. The Conference will recognize in the Porte a sincere desire to resore ortio rand to extantish a loyal understanding with the Powers.

It is stated that Russia rejoined the Conference It is stated that Russia rejoined the Conference on account of reassuring explanations given by England. The Russian circular announcing the withdrawal of Russia from the Conference states that as soon as England took action apart from the Conference Russia decided to withdraw. M. Onou, the Russian representative, in announcing this decision of his Government, expressed such friendly sentiments toward the Porte that the latter was enheal to ak M. Onou to danlay them by remaining

sentiments toward the Forte that the inter was en-abled to a-k M. Onou to display them by remaining rather than quitting the Conterence.

The Mussauman tradespeople in Stamboul attach labels bearing Aran Facha's name to their goods. Articles thus deketed sell readily.

The first Turkish transport left here this evening for Egypt. She will take on board troops at

THE POWERS AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Standard expiains that Russia consented that M. Onou should renew his attendance at the Conference of the Powers only when the Porte had announced its readiness to send Turkish troops to

A semi-official statement is published in St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia never approved the Anglo-French naval demonstration in Egyptian waters, but on the contrary declared that, ai-

though not wishing to oppose, she would never en-

courage isolated action. This continues to be the standpoint of Russia, who aims to induce Great Britain again to join in the European programme, and to combine her action with that of the Porte on the basis of the decisions of the Conference.

It is reported in Berlin that the Powers are willing to leave the Egyptian question, as distinguished from the question of the Suez Canal, for arrangement between Turkey and England, subject to the

A dispatch from Rome says: "It is semi-officially confirmed that Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador, has been instructed to bring forward at the next sitting of the Conference at Constantinople the proposal formulated by Italy for collective action in regard to the Suez Canal, subsequent to the invitation addressed to her by France and England invitation addressed to her by France and England in regard to joint action. The proposal provides for the concurrence of all the Powers, Turkey inclusive, and stipulates that the collective action shall be restricted to a police supervision of an exclusively naval character, in conformity with previously established regulations, it being reserved to the Powers to concert upon other action should the above measures be insufficient."

GENERAL EGYPTIAN TOPICS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Alexandria telegraphs: "It is persistently rumored that Arabi Pacha intends to attack Alexandria with a large force under Toulba Pacha. Admiral Seymour visited the Meks forts to-day. He went on to Lake Marcotis and observed Bedouins entrenching in the distance."

LONDON, Aug. 2.-An Alexandria dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The British outposts daily see some advance parties of Arabi Pacha's force; but no general attack by the rebels is now considered likely for some time.

"Marines from the British men-of-war Inconstant, Defence and Invincible landed at Gabart, and were conveyed by train to Meks, which they

It is reported in Alexandria that Arabi Pacha has ordered the houses of obnexious natives in Cairo to be burned. Nineteen netives who refused to recognize the authority of Arabi Pacha have been shot at Cairo.

A Reuter dispatch from Port Said says: "British

A Reuter dispatch from Port Said says: "British men-of-war strongly occupy the Suez Canal here, at Ismalis and at Suez. All Europeans have left Suez. Only four French men-of-war remain in Egyptian waters."

A dispatch from Paris says: "M. de Lesseps telegraphs that he has made no protest against the entrance of British men-of-war into the Suez Canal, but he protested against infractions of the company's regulations committed by two vessels after entering the canal."

FRENCH MINISTERS RETAINED.

Paris, Aug. 2.-It is reported that a provisional administration, comprising several members of the late Cabinet, will be formed merely to carry on

Later .- The report that the new Ministry will comprise several members of the late Cabinet is confirmed. The following Ministers retain portfolios: M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce; M. Mahy, Minister of Agriculture; General Billot, Mahy, Minister of Agriculture; General Billot.
Minister of War; and Admiral Jaureguiberry, Minister of Marine. Nothing has yet been decided in regard to the selection of the other members of the Ministry. President Grevy had a conference on the subject this evening with Senator Duclerc.

London, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Paris says; "MM. de Freycinet, Leon Say, Jules Ferry and Goblet informed President Grevy at the Ministerial Council to-day that their determination to resign was irrevocable. The other members

tion to resign was irrevocable. The other members of the late Cabinet, except M. Humbert, who was absent on account of indisposition, expressed a readiness to join the new combination. It is stated that Senator Duclerc has been offered and has declined the Premiership. General Billot is mentioned for that office."

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The transport Calabria, withis squadron of the Second Life Guards and Horse uards on board, departed at 2:30 p. m. to-day for Alexandria direct. Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is on board.

The manner in which the reserves are answering the call summoning them is considered most satisfactory. To-day is the last day for joining their colors. It is believed that over 10,000 men will

A dispatch from Bombay says: "Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, the commander of the Indian contingent for Egypt, will embark at the end of the present week."

Midshipman De Chair, who was captured by the enemy while conveying dispatches to Ramleh, and who is held as a prisoner in Carro, is seventeen years of age, and is a nephew of Lieutenant Law-son, of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Indian Government have taken, to date, twenty-nine steamers for the Egyptian service.

ELOPING FROM NEWARK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.-Detective Egbert, of Newark, N. J., arrived here last night at mid-night, in search of Christine Cooper, age nineteen, and Daniel Knowlton, who had fled with considerable m belonging to Mrs. Cooper. The detective learned that they intended to come to this city by the night-boat from New-York. He caught them when the boat arrived, and escorted them to State and Water-sts. There they ob-tained the detective's permission to visit a hotel to prothem when they promised to meet him at the depot this morning to take the 9.40 train for home. The detective kept his depot appointment, but the others did not, and the officer wandered about the station. In one of his turns about the waiting-room he glaaced out of a window and saw the lovesick damsel in Columbus st. Her companion was not in signt. The officer again cap tured the girl, and this time got her safely on the train making no effortte fund Knowlion, but content with se-curing the girl and what was left of her mother'

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

KARNINGS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE PRISONS. ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The earnings of the State Prisons for July were \$35,823 33; the expenditures were \$14, leaving a surplus of \$3,328 19. The surplus earnings for the last four months are \$10,823 33.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 2.—Isakassmo Hins-akofe, a Hungarian employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company near Pockerton, while attempting to cross the track this evening was run over and instantly killed.

this evening was run over and instantly shied.

A FREIGHT CONDUCTOR KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—Leshie Douglass, a grieght conductor on the Connecticut River Railroad, was gilled at South Vernon to-day by falling between two cars while endcayoring to jump from one to the other. He had

been married a year.

A FREIGHT CONDUCTOR SHOT.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 2.—As a freight on the Reading Italiroad was passing a point above yank station fast night the conductor, Roland Bretses shot at by some person on the roadside. The shot teck in his arm. but lie was not mortally wounded.

TUBE WORKS RESUME OPERATIONS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—The National Tube Works company of McKeesport, Penn., resumed operations with mon-union men hits morning. All the departments are running short handed but the officers expect to have them full in

a rew days.

SUPPOSED TO BE BURGLARS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2.— wo young me detained here by the police. One is John Kelly, wanted in Boston to burglary. They have spent reely and have \$900 left. They probably brought here. The money is in \$200 packages, pinued up in linen tape.

freely and have \$500 to the transfer, the money is in \$500 packages, pinned up in white linen tape.

GROSS IRREGULARITIES CHARGED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The Bullelin to-day publishes an article charging stator Lills Phipps, superintendent of the Almshouse—whose term of office will expire on September I—with gross irregularities in the purchase of supplies and material for that in ditution.

plies and material for that in ditution.

DEATH OF A CHINESE MERCHANT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Lin Asong, a Uninese merchant, who with several others arrived at this port yesterday on the brig Chesapease from Deme, ara, died at his hotel today of he-morrhage of the lungs. He was on the way to China, accompanied by his mother.

THE LONG BRANCH ELECTION CASE.

LONG BRANCH N. J. Aug. 2.—The Board of Town

THE LONG BRANCH SLIFT TOWN
LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Board of Town
commissioners has night gave its decision in the election
models. It decided that Commissioner John T. Britton was
egally elected one of its members. Ex-Commissioner Benejah
Layton, who contested Mr. Britton's seat, will at once take
the case before the courts.

the case before the courts.

TORPEDO INSPECTION AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—This has been a gala
day at the Torpedo Station. The board arrived at the Island
at noon. Eleven torpedoes were plantedjin the harbor and
fired from the shore by electricity. Jons of water were seaskyward, presenting an imposing spectacle. The experiment
was a success, and Captain Seiridge and his officers were
complimented.

WORKMEN ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

BANGOR Me. Aug. 2.—As a lot of cordwood was WORKMEN ACCIDENTALLY RILLED.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 2.—As a lot of cordwood was being awang over the pit at the Kinco slate quarry, at Monson, the fastening gave way, precipitating it a distance or 100 feet on the workmen below. T. Evans Jones, a Weishman, and Anders Mattson, a Swede, were Kilbed outright, and F. Ellis, N. P. Degorstrohm and Andrew Anderson ware injured.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE CHOSEN IN TENNESSEE
TO-DAY-ALABAMA AND KENTUCKY TO HOLD STATE ELECTIONS NEXT MONDAY. The first election this month will be held in

Tennessee to-day (the 3d inst.), when county officers will be elected and the people will vote upon the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. The platforms of both factions of the Isemocratic party oppose the calling of a convention. The Republican platform is silent on the question, but the Executive Committee of the party has favored the proposition. There is some opposition, however, within the party to the calling of a convention. It the proposition is adopted the Convention will meet at Nashville on April 10, 1883, In Alabama State officers, half the State Senate, a full

elected on the 7th inst. The new Legislature, which will meet on November 7, 1882, will elect a United States Scinator to succeed General John T. Morgan (Dem.), whose term will expire next March. In the last Legislacrats, 1 Republican and 1 Greenback member. There are two State tickets in the field, the Independent and the Democratic. The Independent ticket was nominated by the Independent and Greenback Conference, and approved by the Republican Convention. The two tickets are given below :

House of Representatives and some local officers will be

Por Governor James L. Sheffield.
Secretary Albert H. Townsend.
Attorney-Gen't Charges P. Lane.
Pressurer John W. Montgomery.
Auditor John S. Shields.
Sup't Education.Ira G. Wood.

Froncatic.
Edward A. O'Neal.
Ellis Phelan.
Flenry C. Tompkins.
Stack H. Vincent.
Jasse M. Uzumichael.
Henry C. Armstrong.

*Including 4,642 Greenback votes. †No Republican tirket. A State election will be held also in Kentucky on the 7th inst., when a Clerk of the Court of Appeals and some ounty officers will be caosen. The candidates for the Cierkship of the Court of Appeals are as follows: Union-Democratic - Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Richard
T. Jacob.

The nomination of Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Jacob was

who had supported the Union cause during the War. The Republican Central Committee decided, after the action of the Union Democratic Convention, not to nominate a candidate, and the Republican members of the Legislature unanimously agreed encourage the Anti-Bourbon movement every possible way outside of official action by the party. Some prominent Republicans, howwhich met at Lexington to consider educational questions, also declined to antagonize Mr. Jacob, although the Bourbons sought to bring about some action in opposition to the Union-Democratic candidate. Kentucky has

| Rep. | Dem. | Total | D. Maj. | 1870-| Governor | 81.882 | 125,769 | 1226,635 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 24,963 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25,961 | 25

"Including 11.499 (bk, and 258 Pro. votes. *Including 18.954 Gbk, votes. †Including 1.944 (bk, and 818 Pro.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.-The Indiana

Democratic State Convention met here this morning and was called to order by William H. English, who counselled harmony. A full delegation was present from every county. The platform, which was reported by ex-Governor Hendricks, renews the party pledge of fidelity to the teachings of Jefferson; arraigns the Republican party for alleged usurpation and miscule; condemns the Republican party for enacting and enforcing laws designed to place elections under Federal control, for the "frauds and perjuries of 1876." for "its shame-less disregard of its piedges in favor of Civil Service Reless disregard of its piedges in favor of Civil Service Re-form and its corrupt use of the public patronage under the spoils system," and "for the systematic levy of blackmail upon the cierks and minor officeholders of the United States"; demands that the Federal taxes be re-duced to the lowest point consistent with the wants of the Government under an honest and economical admin-stration of its affairs; demands reform in the civil ser-vice; demands protection to citizens, native and adopted, at home and abroad; demands a revision of "the present unjust tariff."

The tollowing nonunations were made: For

"the present unjust tariff."

The tollowing nominations were made: For Secretary of State, W. R. Myers, of Madison County; Auditor, James H. Rice, of Floyd County; Treasurer, J. J. Cooper, of Marion: Attorney-General, Francis T. Hard, of Bartholomew County; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Simon P. Sherin, Cass County; Saperintendent of Public Instruction, John W. Holsomb. Porter County; Judres of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, W. E. Niblack, Knox prame Court, First Judicial District, W. E. Niblack, Knor County; Second District, Judge G. W. Hawk, Floyd County; Fourth District, Judge Allen.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 2 .- The VIIIth District Republican Congressional Convention to-day renominate 1 Speaker J. W. Keifer. General Kennedy General Keifer, moving that it be made unanimous, which was done. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—The IVth District Republi-

can Convention to-day indorsed Thomas P. Devereux, Independent, for Congress. The delegates from two counties boited. They supported B. H. Cozart and J. R. Strayhorn, old-line Republicans. St. Louis, Aug. 2.-The Democrats of the VIIth

District have renominated Judge A. H. Buckner for and tariff reforms.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 2.—The Democratic Conven-

tion of the Hel District, which met here to-day, unani-mously nominated J. J. Finley for Congress by accisma-tion.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 2.-The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Vth District met here to-day and nominated B. F. Frederick, of Marshall, for

MEETINGS OF RIVAL ASSOCIATIONS. A meeting of one of the XIIth Assembly

District Republican Associations was held at No. 291 East Fourth-st. last night. George Hilliard presided. Routine business was transacted, a number of names added to the list of membership, and the meeting adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in September. The Republican Association of the XIIth A District over which Chester H. Southworth met at their hall, No. 642 Fifth-st., last night. was carried directing captains of election districts to or-ganize election committees in each district. Fity-two new members were elected and thirty-nine names were proposed for membership.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS DIVIDED. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.-The Republican

State Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock today by W. A. Pledger, chairman of the State Central day by W. A. Piedger, chairman of the State Central Committee. There were about 180 delegates present, about 100 having gone into another convention, headed by the Executive Committee and certain white Republicans known as the "Georgia Syndicate," among them boing General Longstreet and Colonel R. P. Farrow. Nothing of consequence has been done beyond the appointment of committees. Pledger was arrested at the instigation of the opposition ten minutes before the time to call the Convention to order, on account of a rew last night, and gave a bond for his appearance. The Convention will meet again to-morrow.

IOWA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Des Moines, Aug. 2.-The Republican State Convention met here to-day. J. A. T. Hull, the

State Convention met here to-day. J. A. T. Hull, the present incumeent, was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation. For Auditor, J. L. Brown was nominated. Smith McPherson was unanimously chosen for Attorney-General. Judge Severs was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The resolutions resulting the Republican platform of 1880, commend Congress for its action in the matter of the contested seats before it, as in vindication of an host onlid and a fair count, characterize the administration of President Arthur as "worthy of all respect and commendation," favor the creation of a Department of Industry, ask prompt measures to protect Western cattle from contagious diseases, favor an equitable revision of the tariff, tavor legislation to control inter-State commerce and poeling arrangements between parallel and competing rairoad lines, and advocate renewed efforts looking to the practical and judicious iomprovement of natural waterways.

natural waterways.

For State Treasurer E. H. Conger, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclausation.

SUPPORTING THE IRON STRIKERS,

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.-A private telegram from Secretary Martin says that the National Conven-tion of the Amalgamated Association, now in session as Chicago, this afternoon unanimously adopted the following, to set at rest all talk about a compramise or ces-sation of the strike being ordered by that body: "Es-soited, That the delegates to this convention do hereby-ratify and will sustain the action taken by our brethren on strike throughout the country, and pledge to them our best support to bring about the accomplishment of their demand."